KNITTING AND CROCHET.

HIGH FROCK FOR A LITTLE GIRL.



The costume is crochefed in crochet tricotee, using white and blue, gray and white, or pink and gray single zephyr or Germantown wool. The white wool is only used for the border; the dress itself is in color, and is a most warm and useful little garment. A long bone hook, No. 12, is required,

The plestron, forming the tramming down the front, is 25 stitches wide. Make a chain this width, d work 9 rows in crocher tricotee.

10th row: Take up 3 loops, work 4 DC., take up all the rest; work back 18 loops, 4 ch., work back 3 loops. This 4 ch. and the DC, under form a but-Work 9 more rows plain, then repeat the 10th row.

Work until you have altogether 80 rows, then work a border round in white of 2 treple on the 2d stirch *, 3 ch., 2 treble on the same stitch, miss 3 stitches, 2 trebie in the next; repeat from ". At the corners make it full to lie flat. The 2d row work over each 3 chain of last row, 2 treble, 3 ch., 2 treble ; fasten off.

The fronts.-Make a chain of 48, and work 40 rows in crochet tricotee. This brings you to the

41st row: Leave 3 stitches unraised at the end of the row; work back.
42d row: Like the 41st.

43d row: Leave 1 unraised; then 4 rows plain. 48th row: 10 DC, for the neck, which is square, take up all the loops, and make 1 at the end, work back; repeat this row twice more, then work 10 rows for the shoulder, and decrease at the end 2 stitches each row, fasten off. The other front is the same, but the decreasing is reversed.

For the back you make a chain of 90. Work 3 rows plain. 4th row: Decrease 1 on each side; 3 rows plain.

8th row: Decrease 1 on each side, and in the middle: 3 rows plain. 12th row: Decrease on each side; 3 rows plain.

16th row: Decrease on each side and in the mid-20th row: Decrease in the middle and on each

side: 3 rows plain. 24th row: Increase on each side; 3 rows plain. 28th row: Increase on the sides and 1 in the mid-

dle; 3 rows plain. 32d row: Increase on the sides only; 3 rows plain.

The sleeves .- Make a chain of 60, raise 40 loops and work back 20; raise 20 and 4 more, work back 28; raise 32, work back 36; raise 40, work back 44, and so on until all are raised. Work 40 rows and decrease 1 at the beginning and end of every

4th row. Work 20 rows pinin and sew up. Add a border of blue to match the border in the front, 5 rows deep for the cuffs, the 2 last rows to

the dress in blue wool in same stitch as the white border 10 rows deep, then 2 rows of white top and bottom of it. The plastron is fastened to one side of the front by buttons; the buttons are sewn on the other side the front and 2 buttons through the plastron. The neck is finished with a border of the

STOCKING KNITTING.

RIBBED STOCKINGS. To one familiar with the details of knitting a plain stocking ribbed work presents few difficulties. Both plain and ribbed stockings are knit on the same general principles. In both the leg is increased and decreased in the same places, the heel turned and the toe narrowed after the same fashion. The difference is that in one case the ribbing stops with the band at the top of the leg, while in the other it is continued throughout the stocking, with the exception of the toe and the under part of

In ribbed stockings the knitted stitches form a rib or ridge, and the purl statches a furrow. This furrow must never be more than I stitch wide. The ridge may be from 1 up to 5 or 6 stitches wide, according to taste and the fineness of the work. A good average pattern, however, is 3 plain, 1 purl.

done in such a way that the ribbing shall be uniform on both sides of the centre stitch. As the increased stitches are only few innumber the simplest way with them is to let the ridge on each side the centre stitch absorb the increase. In narrowing, one of two plans may be adopted: Either the seam stitch in the middle may be preserved throughout the leg, and the narrowings be done on each side, as in plain knitting, or the narrowings may be done by making one intake at the centre every decreasing round. This is the usual plan.

The narrowings are always done on the third or back needle, the middle stitch of which is the ordinary seam stitch. It will, perhaps, be sufficient to show how to reduce two ribs to one by each of these methods. And first by the more common plan with 5 plain rounds between. The two ribs will consist of the following stitches exactly in the middle of

the back needle:

reducing of the others is done exactly in the same In the other method the details of the narrowing

are as follows, each decreasing round being supposed to have 10 plain rounds between:

Before narrowing: 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, seam stitch (always puried), 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, seam lst decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, 1 seam stitch, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1 and gether, knit 1, seam stitch, knit 1, snip 1 and throw slipped stitch over, 1 purl, 3 plain.

Next round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, seam stitch,
2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat for 9 more rounds.
2d decreasing round: 3 plain, purl 2 together, 1
plain, seam stitch, 1 plain, slip 1, purl 1 and throw
the slipped stitch over, 3 plain; repeat 9 more rounds.

Next round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 1 plain, seam stitch,
1 plain, 1 purl, 3 p lain; repeat 9 more rounds.

3d decreasing round: 2 plain, purl 2 together, 1 plain, seam stitch, 1 plain, slip 1, purl 1 and throw Sd decreasing round: 2 plain, purl 2 together, 1 plain, seam stitch, 1 plain, slip 1, purl 1 and throw the slipped stitch over. 2 plain.

Next round: 2 plain, 1 purl, 1 plain, seam stitch, 1 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain; repeat 9 more rounds.

4th decreasing round: 1 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain, seam stitch, 1 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain, Next round: 3 plain, seam stitch, 3 plain. This finishes a rib on each side of the seam stitch.

The ribbing is carried down the leg. See that the heel-piece knit in rows is also ribbed. This is done by working on one row, knit 3, purl 1, and on the re-turn row knit 1, purl 3; or, which is still simpler, knit the stitches as they present themselves. The first stitch, however, must always be slipped. In turning the heel knit plain. In knitting the gusset also knit plain. The instep statches are to be ribbed, till the narrowings for the toe begin, but the under or side needles are to be knit plain-that is, without ribs. The whole of the toe is knit plain.

SCRAP-BAG.

WOOL FOR ROMAN AFGRAN.-Mrs. R. P. S. wishes to know how much wool is needed for making the Roman Afghan, directions for which have been given in this column. She must have one and three-eighths pounds of black, a quarter of a pound of blue, one quarter of a pound of white, three pounds of pink, and two pounds of yellow. The cost of material is about \$5.

EDGE FOR OLIVE-LEAV TIDY .- A. L. N. kindly writes: "I think that E. B. H. who asks for edge for Olive-leaf tidy will find that the ' Leaf Pattern that forms the top of the wristlet, given in The TRIBUNK of December 14, 1879, matches the Olive-Leaf design closely. I have made an Olive-Leaf tidy in No. 40 thread—three leaf strips set together with Tanisian insertion and trimined with German

A. L. N. adds: "I wish to thank you for your courteeus reception of patterns previously sent, and for the prompt and clear answers to questions asked. for the prompt and clear answers to questions asked. The Tributne is as reliable in the Knitting Column as in its various other departments. It is so satisfactory, when one tries a new pattern to know that the directions in the Knitting Column are almost invariably correct. I am anxious to learn how to make 'Calia Mats.' They are made I think, on the same principle as the 'Pansy Mat' and imitate cullus as closely as the latter resemble pansies. I should be very grateful if some one would kindly contribute directions for them to the Knitting Column."

KNITTING SHEE.-M. P. W. wishes to know price of knitting silk, etc. She should address her inquiry either to the Nonotuck Silk Company, 18 Summer-st., Boston, Mass., or to the Brainard & Armstrong Company, 489 Broadway, New-York, It will take from three to four ounces of silk for a

TORCHON EDGE,-Mrs. H. A. D. in sending directions for a pretty torchon edge says: "I use No. 50 or 60 spool cotton and always reel and shrink it before knitting. I think the ladies in general use too coarse cotton for their edging." Her edging is

Cast on 8 stitches, 1st row: Knit 3, narrow, thread over, knit 1, thr ad over, knit 2.

hr ad over, kuit 2. 2d and every alternate row plain. 3d row: Knit 2, narrow, thread over, knit 3, thread over, knit 2.
5th row: Knit 1, narrow, thread over, knit 5, thread over, knit 2. 7th row: Knit 3, thread over, narrow, knit 1,

narrow, thread over, narrow, knit 1.

9th row: Knit 4, thread over, skip 1, narrow, pass
the sinped strich over, thread over, narrow, knit 1.

11th row: Knit 4, narrow, thread over, narrow,

36th row: Increase on the sides only; 3 rows plant.

36th row: Increase in all three places; 4 rows plant.

41st and 42d rows; Leave on each side 4 stitches unraised for the armhole: 14 rows plant. Then 10 rows for the shoulders, and decrease 3 stitches each side for the shoulder; the stitches that are left form the shoulder; the stitches that are left form the shoulders are stitches that the shoulders are should be not sh

on 31 strickes on the first needle and 30 on each of the two others. Join together and knit round like a stocking. Then begin "slip 1, knit 2 together and throw the slipped stitch over; knit 3 plain, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 3 plain. Repeat from "until long enough. For a medium person, 1 oz. single zaphyr will knit a pair.

HOW STAGE DRESSES ARE PACKED. the source of the same and the entire sieeves. These taffer alone cost \$60, while the value of all the face upon the dress is \$15,000. The entire front is trimmed with plaining of maze satin, so arranged on the bodice as to completely disguise the manner of fastening. Upon the train this maize satin is gathbodies as to composery disguise the many fastering. Upon the train this maize satin is gathered into a rossite-like training that resembles bunterous set in a fluting of black satur. This dress was made by the Russian modeste, Muschowitz. So also was the third costume, a demer dress of crepe de Chine, trimmed with \$300 worth of Valencientes lace. The corsage is square, field with lace, and, with the lace seeves, is finished with gill and pearly fringe. A lacing of gift cord, with tassels of gift and pearls, adorns the front of the dress. This dress is worn in the third act, and as "A Million" is only a three-act play, it follows that Mrs. Florence must make a change of toilet in the last act, in order to present the four dresses, as above stated. This is the case, a define the transformation is made within three minutes, during a dialogue, and is probably one of the quickest changes on record. This list costume is a reception dress made of an indesertinably beautiful material called "fountain foam, to account of its good average pattern, however, is 3 plain, 1 purl.

The first point requiring special care is in the increasing and narrowing down the leg, which must close sing and narrowing down the leg, which must color seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue, and in another seems in one light to be blue. seft pink. Upon the sides of the skirt are panels of beautiful band embroidery, and in front is a perfect pyramid of tringe. The low corsage is filled with silk Husion, and embroidered leaves conline the shoulder bands. Pink tripped feathers with pearls for the hair, a diamond necklace with emerald and diamond cross, and a pink and white satin fan, are the ornaments accompanying this costume. One maturally begins to wonder how all these claborate tructures of lace, satin, volvet, etc., are carried boat over the country to look on presentation as each as if never worn before.

With a view to getting a little useful information,

With a view to getting a little useful information, anneipatory of summer journeys and corrective of much destructive packing, Mrs. Florence was questioned on time particular point. Her system of packing, she says, is a most thorough one. By method, she overcomes all the difficulties attending travelling with, and the wearing of, such a wardrobe. With the dresses for "Mighty Dolfar," which are no less elaborate than those described, and for "A Milhon," she carries two tranks. They are immense wooden affairs. They were made to order for her in New-York. As the maker himself said, he could not afford to construct such ones for private persons, because they would last a lifetime. One of these trunks contains nine trays. Each tray holds a single dress, and the whole trunk has nothing in the beside these nine dresses. It is the duty of Mrs. Florence's French maid to pack this trunk, and every dress put in its place after each performance. This is done according to the manner in use at the of the following stitches exactly in the middle of the back needle:

Three plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round 4 times.

5th decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round 4 times.

6th decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round 4 times.

6th decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round 4 times.

6th decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round 4 times.

6th decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat 4 more times.

7th decreasing round: 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 2 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 plain; repeat this round; 3 plain, 1 purl, 3 this careful arrangement that it is not considered the strength of the strengt their owner than to anyone ease. Some title of their estimated value to her is indicated by the feet that they are insured for \$25,000. The diamonds and other precions stones, it will maintally be inferred, are not included with the jeweiry. They are deposited in a place of safety each night after the performance.

The Orangethorpe Sunday-school celebrated
Its sixth anniversary last sabbath afternoon. In the
review of past lossons the question was assed: "What
did God do on the seventh day!" (refarring to the creation
of the world.) Answer: "He rested." "What else
did He do!" Promptly came the answer from a little
eight-year-old boy: "He read His newspaper!"

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES SEEN BY THE NAKED EYE.

Professor Davidson, president of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, writes to that body describing an authentic case of the see-ing of Jupiter's satellites with the naked eye on the Pacific slope. He says: "The seeing of Jupiter's satellites with the unassisted eye is so rare an occurrence that I wish to place upon record a recent unmistakable case. From the station Monticello of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 3,125 feet above Coast and Geodetic Survey, 3,125 feet above the sea, we overlook Berryessa Valley on the west. The station is on the highest point of a sharp ridge, trending generally north and south, with many deep gulches on either side. For nearly a mouth the Sacramento and Coast Range Valleys have been filled with dense smoke, and the distant mountain ranges have smoke, and the distant mountain ranges have all been hidden. Even the bold, dark, grand mass of Mount Helena, distant but twenty-four miles, was barely visible through the thick atmosphere. The upper limit of the smoke stratum was quite sharply defined to the castward: above it the sky was generally clear, but upon the present occasion only moderately so. The weather for some time had been warm and pleasant, without clouds or wind

clouds or wind.
"On the early evening of Monday, September 20, we were looking at the obscured moon, struggling through the dense smoke; Jupiter, at an estimated elevation of about eight deat an estimated elevation of about eight de-grees, was emerging from it; and for an eleva-tion of twenty-live to thirty degrees the whole sky was hazy, and the stars of the fifth mag-nitude, and even some of the larger ones, were not visible to the naked eye. There was not the least radiation to Jupiter, and the planet rose through the smoky out quiet atplanet rose through the smoky on date are mosphere into the timmer smoke or haze without radi at points of light to blur his ap-pearance." With the unassisted eye Professor Pavidson detected the third satellite of Jupiter, to the left and below the disc of the planet; but, lest he might be mistaken, he retrained from calling attention to it for some minutes, until there could be no possible mistake, when he announced the visibility of a satellite, but without stating its position in relation to the primary. All the officers immediately announced its visibility, and position, but naturally wondered why it should be seen so unmistakably through such a thick, hazy at-

SILVERING BY COLD RUBBING. Make paste by thoroughly grinding in porcelain mortar, out of the light,

Water, 3 to 5 cz., chierade of silver, 7 cz.; polarsoum oxalate, 1042 cz.; sait (common table), 15 cz.; sal anamo-mine, 3% cz.; or, chierade of silver, 342 cz.; cream of far ar, 7 cz.; sait (common), 1042 oz.; water to form a

Keep in a covered vessel away from the Apply with a cork or brush to the clean (metallic) copper surface, and allow the paste to dry. When rinsed in cold water the silver presents a fine trosted appearance, the brighiness of which may be increased by a few seconds' immersion in dilute sulphuric acid or solution of potassium eyanide. silvering bears the action of the wire brush and of the burntshing tool very well, and may also be exidized. Should a first silver-ing not be found sufficiently durable after KIND WORDS.—Mrs. G. H. P., Detroit, says: "I have been charmed with the knitting directions in your valuable paper and am anxious to possess them all. I am sure no more valuable hards are the same to the control of t

rabbed upon the reflector with a fine linen pad; then, with another rag, a thin paste of Spanish white or similar substance is spread over the reflector and left to dry. Rubbing the lastra with a fine clean linen rag restores the lustre and whiteness of the silvered surface. The paste is sometimes mixed directly with the whiting and left to dry, or until nearly dry, then rubbed down as described.

M. Henri Sainte Claire Deville has recently made some interesting investigations concerning the composition of the mad existing in the streets of Paris beneath the pavements, follow-From The London Era.

In the new play of "A Million" Mrs. Florence was to wear four new Parisan costames. As in this play she is a leader of tashion, her toilets must be examples of richness and style. In the first act she has a black satio, with an overdress of exquisitely brilliant needlework. This work is done upon a black set on the dress. The embrondery was six months in working. A vest front, sleeves' broaders adon the corsage. The second dress is also a black satio, it is trimmed lavisally with a size of beautiful lace of point Japplique, which forms partiers on the side and the entire sleeves, These latter alone cost \$60, while the value of all the face upon the dress is \$15.000. The entire front is trimmed. ing the analyses of M. Chevreal, who found that it contained metallic iron, proto-sulphide, exide and setquiexide of iron. M. Deville has been examining the liquid impregnating this black mud, and he fifths that in its competition if approximates somewhat to that of paratively low temperatures. The ground is impregnated with gas leaking from the mains, and the proportion of coal tar is such, according to M. Deville, that the soil could be used for dressing wounds in the hospital. On the whole M. Deville concludes that the condition of the soil of Paris is conducive to health, but this opinion is not unautmously accepted.

DIGESTION IN CERTAIN PLANTS.

Dr. Lawson Tait has recently investigated afresh the digistive principle of plants. While he has obtained complete proof of a digestive process in cephaloius, nepenthes, dioness, and the droseracees, he entirely failed with sarrencema and darlingtonia. The fluid separated from the drosera binata he found to contain two substances, to which he gives the names "droserin" and "azerin." Dr. Tait confirms Sir J. D. Hooker's statement that the fluid removed from the living pitcher of nepenthes into a glass vessel does not diconclusion that the acid must resemble lactic the pitchers of nepenthes he states to be quite analogous to the peptic folicles of the human stomach; and when the process of diengaged. The results give the same reactions with reagents, especially the characteristic violet with oxide of copper and potash, and there can be no doubt that they are periones,

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A MOTH

CATCHER. At a recent exhibition of agriculture and At a recent exhibition of agriculture and insectology at Paris, a medal was awarded to an exhibitor for a lamp especially designed to catch insects. It has since been shown that the electric light has great attractions for insects. A certain number of electric lights, for ordinary illuminating purposes, were used this summer in the gardens of the Meaux Exhibition, in the vicinity of the Forest of Fontamebleau. No arrangements were made for eatching the insects, and they fell round the lamps, except a few that got admittance through the holes of the regulator. The number of the latter was so large that two of these lamps placed at a codec stall in the open air had to be removed, all the earbous being covered by moths of every description.

In a case in this city also the number of moths attracted by an electric light near the City Hall Park on a summer's night, was so large that the constant stream of the insects seemed to surround the light with a

DEPHOSPHORIZING IRON.

According to The Ironmonger, the dephosphorization process of converting pig iron has made such progress that the laborious and unhealthy process of puddling is likely soon to be superseded. Metallugical experts differ as to the precise nature of the product of the pig iron dephosphorized in the bessemer con-verter, but all agree in regarding the material so produced as being certain to render puddled iron almost unnec ssary. The ingot iron or steel made from phosphoric pig in the Bessested made from phosphoric pig in the Besse-mer converter is malicable, will weld, and bears severe tests for ductility, contraction of area, etc. This being the case, finished from should be materially cheapened when the proarea, etc. cess has made greater progress. In Germany dephosphorization is being conducted on a large scale, and new works, with a total capacity of 600,000 tons per annum, are being erected there and elsewhere on the Con-

SWISS TRIANGULATION.

A successful attempt has been made to measure a base line, near Aarberg, for the triangulation of Switzerland. The first measurement gave 2,400 087 metres; the second, made independently of the first, gave mere ignorance, that 2,400 085 metres as the result, the difference when hounds appear.

between the two being thus only two milli metres. The measurement was made under the direction of the Spanish General Ibanez, who invented the instrument by which the work was done. The place selected for the line is on the Sisselan road, which presents here an almost straight and level line of three kilometres.

HARTWIG'S COMET. On the evening of September 29, Dr. Ernst Hartwig, of the Imperial Observatory, Strassburg, discovered a bright comet about 10° north of Arcturus, and having obtained observations on three consecutive nights, has calculated the following elements:

The intensity of light is rapidly diminish ing, being on October 14 only one-sixth of that at the time of discovery.

INOCULATION WITH SNAKE POISON.

A wonderful prophylactic for snake bites (if true) is given by Madame Calderon de la Barea in her "Life in Mexica," page 431. Speaking of lamistice, she says: "We have just been hearing a curious circumstance connected with poisonous reptiles, which I have learned for the first time. Here, and all along the coasts, the people are in the habit of inoculating themselves with the poison of the rattle-snake, which renders them safe from the bite of all venomens animals. The person to be inoculated is pricked with the tooth of the serpent on the tongre, in both arms, and on various parts of the bedy; and the venom introduced into the wounds. An eruption comes out which lashs a few days. Ever after these persons can handle the most venomous snakes with impunity; can make them come by calling them; have great pleasure in fondling them; and the lite of these persons is poisonous! You will not believe this; but we have the testimeny of seven or eight respectable merchants to the fact.

"A gentleman who breakfasted here this morning says that he has been vaindy endeavoring to make up his mind to submit to the operation, as he is very much exposed where he lives, and is obliged to travel a great deal on the coast; that when he goes on these expeditions he is an ways accompanied by his servant, an inconfuted nogre, who has the power of curing him, should be be bit, by sucking the poison from the wound. He also saw this negro cure the bite given by an inventible and who was the stronger of the two. The stories of the Eastern jugglers, and their power over these reptiles may, perhaps, be accounted for in this way. I cannot say that I should like to have so much snaky nature transferred into my composition, nor to five amongst people whose bite is venemous." INOCULATION WITH SNAKE POISON.

SOME PHYSICAL FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

From Chambers's Journal.

The mind should be always occupied; it is strengthened and preserved in a healthy state by work; whereas it decays or becomes impoverished by disuse; or, what is even worse, since it is impossible to keep the brain absolutely at rest, its powers should be profitably employed, or they react on the system, and give rise to the numberless allments, pivsical, mental, and moral, known as hysteria. This term almost implies that I am thinking of the female sex; certainly it is to women especially that the want it occupation applies. Young men are forced to get their living whether they like it or not; but a large number of young ladies in a family have absolutely nothing to do. Those brought up in the country have this advantage, that they may always make work for themselves; the village children may be taught and otherwise cared for; bringing not only a b'essing on them, but a healthy body and mind to the benefactor.

In town the condition of middle-class girls is to me pitiable. They are too genteel to follow any occupation; they are often too many in a family to assist in domestic daties; they have returned hone from school with some very poor accomplishments; their knowledge of French and German is not sufficient to allow them to converse in those languages; and music just enough to indular in a doleful song or play badly on the piano. They dawdie through the day in a listless way, and fall victims to a thousand little alinents which the doctor is supposed to put right by physic. And the most curious thing is that should the instincts of the girl force her to put some of her energies into use, she is as likely as not to be thwarted by the mother. I am a duly witness to the; and when young ladies are brought to me for advice, the invariable story is

COURTESY OF THE TONGUE AND HEART.

It must appear in other ways than words, Therefore I scant has breathing courses). The courtesy of all times has been, perhaps, it Lastian, with extreme hander, replacing as was his waistenst pocket. "Where, Schor, is you contenss? That which I in courtesy offered you, you were bound by that same courtesy cease." This kind of civility may be called the courtesy the beauty of the heart. It is a pine beck generosity, which, however false, has a certain production of the courtesy the beauty of the heart. beck generosity, which however larse, has a certain social value. It conceals imple, sain moral deformi-ties. When ably assumed it pairintes selfishness as pairet judiciously put on paliaites wrinkles. Its is the polish of our conversational furniture. This is the kind of courtesy which Dr. Johnson, with is the kind of contest when the advised cant, the noxious weed which he advised Boswell to eradicate with all dingence, if not from his speech at least from his understanding. Even the term "compliments," which originally meant all those minor delicacies of behavior that may be all those minor delicacies of behavior that may of said to complete the virtue of courtesy, now mean very little, if anything. Our ance at coarsenes and rocky hardness of speech has been smoothed and rounded into such forms as these, which imbled to and fro by the waves of conversation become of less and less moment, and finally disap-pear. Courtesy has been degraded into a mere at popular respect, a bending of the body and the knees, originally beconging to both sexes, afterwar-conflued to one, and now hearly or entirely obsolete to make y may also suffer from exaggeration. B confined to one, and new nearly or entirely obsolete. Convery may also suffer from exaggeration. By too much courtesy we become discourteous, and excess of crydity makes as ancivil. A genicinan of infinite complassance was about to take leave of another of like disposition. The latter insisted on seeing him to the door of his house. The former refused, and after many gracious words locked the door on his fost and fan down the starcase; but the host, opening his window, lightly least into the street and was ready to hand his guest into his street and was ready to hand ins guest into his carriage. "You mogut have broken your neck," said the entertained. "I'me," replied the enter-tainer, "but better so than break the canons of

CUB HUNTING.

Though fox-inning does not come in with the fine weather, it commences, in the form of cubhunting long before the autumn closes. The fex may be hunted, according to the old authorities, "from the Nativity to the Anumciation of Our Lady"—that is, from early in 8-ptember to near the end of March. But the medern aunisman is not tied strictly to these rules; and as soon as the corn is down to commences and hunting, which is, as it were, a kind of undress tehenizat for the full performance. Most people would, perhaps, think that keynard is an aumai which from the earliest in-laney shows a precordure skill in taking care of fine-self and baffling his mattral enemies. There could not be a greater instake. A young fox is one of the most playini and sample animas in the world. The innocent-looking rabout is far more sky and wary. There is no pretter sight in woodland life in the summer than a litter of young chos at play around their dam in some quiet ginde as the evening is fulling. The firsh expression, "Cute as a per fox," reiers plainly to an animal who has had the benefit of a liberal education. When they are first controlled with their fors these silly young foxes absolutely do not know what to do. They are firstlened, of course, by the an wonted notes of men and dogs; but they seem almost unconscious of their danger, not know what to do. They are frightened, of course, by the unwanted noise of men and dogs; but they seem almost unconscious of their deager, and it is not till many a promising youngster has been ignominously "chapped in covert," from mere ignorance, that the rest learn to clear out when house a many

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Law of the Sabbath.—The Rev. F. D. Moore, paster of the First Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky., who was condemned last spring by the Presbytery to which he belongs for heresy respecting the divine law of the Sabbath, was recently allowed to defend himself before the Synod of Kentucky. The offence with which he was charged was teaching that there is no Scriptural command to observe the first day of the week, as an analogue ing that there is no Scriptural command to ob-serve the first day of the week, as an analogue to the Jewish seventh, and the Presbytery had declared that this doctrine was "hostile to the Scriptures as interpreted by the standards of the Church." In the course of his defence he said: "I trust that you will not share the spirit which showed itself upon the floor of my Pres-bytery. They would not listen to Scripture, nor history, nor reason. There was but one cryhistory, nor reason. There was but one cry-The creed! the creed! the creed as we underthe creek. the close to the day with us.
Listen to me, my brethren: if you condemn me
the consequences upon myself are trifling, but
upon the Church momentous in the last degree.
If you declare that there is no course open except literal and slavish adhesion to the Confession of Faith, what have you done? There is sion of Faith, what have you done? There is no difference of any value between the Presbyterian and the Roman Church. You make by such an action the Confession of Faith a supplement to Holy Writ, and Rome does no more for the decisions of the Council of Treut. A prominent member of my congregation would scarcely believe me when I assured him that my scarcely believe me when I assured him that my former sentence rested upon an express disciaimer of Scriptural authority, and an unbending enforcement of a mere interpretation of Scripture. I ask you to see well to the interests with which you are charged. By such a coarse you will alienate from you every man in whose bosom there stirs one pulse of religious freedom and hone. Such a principle in such an age is immediate starvation and early death. Men of and hore. Such a principle in such as are immediate starvation and early death. Men of strength and virtue will hate you. God grant that I be not the occasion of bringing so deep disgrace upon the Church I have loved and served. If you condemn me, the loss of me is of no moment, but the instinct of freedom is not determined by destroying me. In the elegry itdestroyed by destroying me. In the cleray itself there is many a man who, like me, deems it
no crime to think and labor for himself. You
will stab the last one of these through me, and
they are your wisest, your noblest and best, and I am not worthy to stand in their company. My condemnation on a point like this will be the death-blow to their hopes; they are, for the most part, unlike me, mild and gentle men. They will not cry out, but they will men. They will not cry out, but they was sadly contemplate this their new fetter, and will wear it only where they are helpless to strike it oft." The case was submitted to the Synod, and the judgment of the Presbytery was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Moody in Chicago.-Mr. Moody and

Mr. Sanker recently conducted a religious meeting in Farwell Hall, Chicago. In the course of his sermon the preacher remarked that hundreds of thousands in the Church of God to-day had been seized with spiritual leprosy, and been had aside as vessels no leprosy, and been faid aside as vessels no longer meet for His service. They might barely get into heaven, but they were no longer of any use here. In all ages God never had used a proud man or a proud woman, or a conceited man or a conceited wo-man. If the auditors would take their Bibles they would find that the men whom God has used in all ages had to get glimpses of themused in all ages had to get glimpses of them-selves before He used them. Moses had to have his look into the burning bush before he became a changed man. God had taken him to Horeb and kept him there in His sencel for years before Moses was fit to go down into Egypt and teach the people. "His mother," he said, "had conceived him in sin," and he prayed God to parge him. This was when he awakened to a realization of what he was; and so it was with Job. Job thought he was a good man, but when God revealed he was a good man, but when God revealed bim unto himself, then he came down flat on the dung-hill, and then God lifted him up. Isalah had to have his sins purged away. Mr. Moody contended that that was just what was needed by the church to-day. There was needed by the church to-day. There was now that difference between the church and the world that there should be. There was too much conformity with the world, too much letting down. He urged Christians to pray that the angel of the Lord would come as it did to Isaiah and take the coal from the altar and put it on their lips. God was not going to send men out into his vineyard to work who were disobedient. As long as they went hand and glove with the world God would never use them. After the sermon Mr. Moody offered one of his fervent prayers, and Mr. Sankey sang the verses of the hymn "Bring in the Sheaves," the audience joining in the chorus. After this he sang as a solo "I saw a Wayworn Traveller in Tattered Garments Clad," and his voice seemed to those of previous years. The rattle which once seemed to threaten the destruction of the consent of the curate had been outland to the bit voice his going had to dist," the saying necessity to the consent of the curate had been outland to the bit voice his going had to dist." The saying her world from the churchyard, and the service was read by the Independent maister, but when he came to the worsts "dougle he gard." see seemed to threaten the destruction his voice has gone. MR. SPURGEON ON EARNESTNESS .- Mr. Spur-

geon addressed the Baptis! Union at the Metro-Political Tabernacie, London, a fortnight ago Alter a casual reference to the political outspokenness of some of the Baptist brethren, which he excused on the ground that they would always be the Radicals of the Radicals, he went on to refer generally to the salient doc-trinal points which concerned them as a body a the present time. A loud outery was now heard against unbelief. Well, that at least proved the existence of some belief somewhere. He was afraid, however, that much of their preaching was of a watered-down description, resembling was of a watered-down description, account to the wine brought into Rome from the Campagna. For biaself, he believed in God and in the Gospel, because he should be a fooi if he did not, and there was no known process by which he could ever be brought to disbelies asse great realities. There were some things these great realities. There were some things about which a man was quite certain and he was not to be reasoned with about these. To those of the present day who would say to him: 'Oh, possibly there is a God; possibly the Gospel is true,' he would reply: 'Oh, possibly, my dear sir, possibly I have a wife. I have spoken to her a short time since, and I have spoken to God since then.' Regarding the doctrine of prayer and its merely reflex influence. spoken to God since then. Regarding the doctrine of prayer and its merely reflex influence on man, he could only say that he was not yet reduced to such a state of mental imbectity as to accept that doctrine. He would as soon go and whistle to Vesuvius as he would think of praying to a God who did not in his belief both praying to a God who did not in his benefit of the hear and answer him. Touching on denominationalism, he advocated the merits of holding firmly to their sound doctrines. Were they, he asked, prepared to join the Church of England? (No. no.) He loved his brethren of the Church of England, and would cooperate with them in most works, but he was not prepared to them in good works, but he was not prepared to join a Church subject to a Parliament which did not acknowledge Christ. Mr. Spurgeon con-cluded his address by an earnest exhortation to lead lives of holiness and earnestness, so that if theirs were lives short in duration they might also be lives of long and lasting power. A HISTORIC CHURCH.-St. John's Church.

Richmond, was reopened last Sunday, after being closed for several weeks for repairs. This is the church where met, on the 20th of March, 1775, the second Patriot Convention of Virgive me death." The Virginia Convention of virginia, and it was there that Patrick Henry gave atterance to the words: "Give me liberty or give me death." The Virginia Convention of 1778, which ratified the Federal Constituof 1778, which ratified the Federal Constitu-tion, also met in St. John's. The building stands upon a site once known as Indian Hill. The land was given and the building (of wood) erected in 1740. It had then, and has now, the beifry and spire, but the quaint, high old pulpit and sounding-board overlead have passed away, the former being lowered and the latter entirely removed. The most important recent alterations in the church have been the addition of eleven new pews, a reduction in the recent alterations in the church have been the addition of eleven new pews, a reduction in the size of the choir gallery, and the removal of the old girders in the building and roof, and the substitution of new and stronger timbers. By the change in the choir gallery the number of pews is not lessened. The small western gallery have been lower of the walls of the ery has been taken out and the walls of hurch have been straightened and painted. The walls have also been arranged with hooks, be used at Christmas for the customary deco-

adopted in the diocese of Nebraska, our object adopted in the diocese of Neoriska, our objections to such a plan in this State have been seforth again and again, and, as loyal churchmen we feel bound to resist all schemes looking to a centralization and perversion of our present system. More than this, legislation has been obtained in our State without the sol-icitation or consent of the council which will allow this cathedral chapter corporation, if created trustee of funds and property, by a simple vote of a majority of a vestry to acquire the entire parish property, without the knowledge or consent of the people of the parish and by degrees absorb the functions of the parishes and 'Vestries,' and substitute for the present noticy of our Church one identical with the Roman Catholic Church."

Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, in the Dr. Thomus, of Chicago, in the sermon wherein he practically challenged the Methodist Conference to try him for heresy, said: "It is a fact, also, that there is scarcely an orthodox German divine of any note in Europe that does not hold to the idea of a future probation, and that belief is based upon the teachings of the Bible." Professor Samuel teachings of the Bible." Professor Samuel Ives Cartiss, in reply, gives quotations from Delitzsch, Luthardt, Kahnis, Biedermann, Meyer and Weiss, showing that these theologians did not believe in probation after death. He aids: "No divine made a profounder impression at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New-York in 1873, than Professor Christileb, of Bonn University. During a private conversation he told me that years ago he had been inclined, on philosophical ago he had been inclined, on philosophical grounds, to hope for a probation in a future life for those dying in impenitence, but he had renounced this belief because, as it seemed to him, the teaching of Scripture was evi-

St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Troy, N. Y., will be reopened to-day, having been thoroughly repaired and handsomely decorated. The ceiling between the roof umbers is a light blue, while the walls are colored with gray tints arranged in pleasing de signs. The chancel is more elaborately ornamented. The upper part contains a life-size representation of St. John the Evangelist, while below are the signs of the four evangelists, two on either side of the Agnus Dei. A broad chancel rail, the gift of Mrs. Com-A broad chancer ran, the girt of arts. Com-modore Price, has been erected, and the floor has been covered with handsomely decorated Minton tile, given by an organization of young people. In front of the chancel has been placed a brass pulpit of unique design and lecoration, an exact counterpart of the pulpit decoration, an exact counterpart of the pulpit in St. Stephen's Church, Puliadelphia. The pulpit was presented by W. Stone Smith in memory of his late wife. Bishop Hantington is to preach to-day. The congregation recently invited the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton,

the fete of Notre Dame des Victoires was celebrated on October 17, in the church bearing that name in Quebec. The religious cere-monies are held every year to commemorate the repulse of the English under Philips in 1690 and under Walker in 1711. This little church, which is situated to the Lower Fown near the wharf of the Montreal steamers, though small wharf of the Montreal steiners, though small and modest in appearance, is the oldest church in Quebec, and almost the oldest in the coun-try. It was called Notre Dame de la Victorie immediately after the repulse of Paipps, but when Walker was subsequently defeated by the French in 1711 its name was changed to Notre Dame des Victoires. Notwithstanding the de-struction which occurred around it during the various sieges of Quebec and its exposed post-tion it has hever been entirely destroyed, though the roof and portions of the walls were badly burned in 1779.

The 150th anniversary of the establishment of the First Reformed Church in Sangerties, N. Y., was celebrated hast week. The congregation was organized at Cat-basin in 1730, and the church was built in 1732 and rebuilt in the church was built in 1732 and rebuilt in 1816. For many years after it was built there was no flooring in it. In 1827 the "old breck" now used as a blacksmith shop on Livingston-st., Saugerites, was built as a branch of the Catsbaan church. In 1852 the new and handsome edifice on Main-st, was creeted and the Livingston st, church was sold. Consequently the present celebration was observed jointly by the Saugerites and Catsbaan people. In carrying out the plans of the committee the

throw earth upon the cellin, as is customary. That official evidently strongly objects to the intrusion of Dissenters in the gray yards.

Moody and Sankey are now on their way to Moody and Sankey are now on their way to the Pacific slope. When they returned from Europe in 1875 they were invited to go to San Francisco, and they promised to go some day. On their way out they will stop in Sait Lake City and perhaps Cheyenne. They expect to reach San Francisco by the 1st of November. The people of New-Orleans have niged them to go there, and they may do so during the latter part of the winter.

The Rev. Mr. Graham, of Virginia City, New, remarked, in the course of a recent session of the Preshyterian Synod of the Pacific, that many of his church members work in the mines by shifts, and he had known of the property of the communion table. men having to leave the communion table while the bread and the wine were being distributed to take their places in the drilts when the time for doing so arrived. He said that a strict enforcement of Sabbath observance in his church would drive two-thirds of the members out of it, and that the subject presented one of the most difficult problems with which he had to deal.

The company appointed to revise the authorized version of the Old Testament bad finished their first version of Job and carried that of Proverbs as far as the twelfth chapter, when they met early this month.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

THE RIBLE A MICROSCOPE.

From The Christian Union.

A father brings home to his children a microscope. First he takes it to pears; he shows them its objectives, its eye piace, its tubes, its reflector, the mechanism of the stand, and the screw for adjusting the focus. Then he puts it together, and outs the dust of a butterfly's wing in the focus, and they look turough the microscope at the object. The B ble is an instrument given to show us truths which we should not have seen without it, or to show us more citarly truths which we should have seen but dimly. The wise student will scratingly his instrument; will recognize that there is difference of power in the difference of power in the difference of power in the different objectives—that there is not, for example, the same spiritual discernment. ence of power in the different objectives—that there is not, for example, the same spiritual discrimination Solomon as in Christ nor the same revealing power in the book of Ruth as in the Fourth Gospel; he will think it not irreverent to take the dust off the glasses; he will recomment to take the dust off its glasses; he will recomment that every man must adjust the instrument for his own use. But when all this is done he will look not at it, but through it, to the truth which dod has prepared for a eventual to.

OMNIPOTENCE NOT SUBJECT TO CAPRICE.

OMNIPOTENCE NOT SUPJECT TO CAPRICE. From the Christian Advocate.

A young man made a promise of marriage, and broke it. The young woman, greatly outraged, prayed that he might be punished with instant death. It came to pass that at that very hour he was killed by a failing tree. Believing that her prayer was the cause of his death, she has gone craz from remorae. Was there ever a more desperate case of superstition for think that God would answer such a prayer! God is infinite in wisdom. He has not subjected his omnipotence to the caprices of the wicked. He does answer prayer—the effectual, fervent prayer of the rightents, but not the wild cry of revenge; for he eous, but not the wild cry of revenge; promises to forgive our trespasses of we forgive those who trespass against us. es only

to be used at Christmas for the customary decorations. A vestry-room ten by twelve has been added to the church, and the chancel constucted somewhat after the modern plan of the recessional chancel.

A vigorous protest against the cathedral seheme in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Wisconsin has been sent to Bishop Welles, with the signatures of prominent laymen from several Milwankee parishes. They "earnestly deprecate the distractions and dissensions in the diocese caused by the agitation of the cathedral schemes; but they will never admit that the bishop can lawfully put in operation a caton that was never emacted by a council.

Although the cathedral chapter has been who trespass against us.

MODERN MIRACLES NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

MODERN MIRACLES NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

From The New-Fork Tablet.

It is nonsense to say "the day of intracles is past," for it is the same ommipotent tool rules the universe now as ruled it at an earlier date, and it is not for us to dare decide the special period at which it may please flis divine Majesty to work miracles through his servants or through his own special will. The whole matter comes to this in a nut-shell. The power work the miraculous effect we must behave the testimony of our senses, or else act like the man who denied the existence of matter till a dagger was through the cathedral chapter has been cathedral chapter has been constituted to the form of the cathedral chapter has been constituted to the form of the cathedral chapter has been constituted to the state of the cathedral chapter has been constituted to the state of the cathedral chapter has been constituted to the cathedral chapter has been constituted and cathedral chapter has been constituted t